

General Clark's Letter on Truce Omits Pledge to Curb Rhee

Daily Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 23, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXX, No. 129
(8 Pages)

New York, Tuesday, June 30, 1953
Price 10 Cents

Landlords' Profit Was 31% in '52, Gov't Reveals

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON, June 29.—With only one month to go before virtually all Federal rent controls are due to die, landlords and real estate interests were revealed to be making out better than any other section of the population. A late Commerce Department

study disclosed that landlords in 1952 got a greater rate of profit than big manufacturing corporations. The study, appearing in the June issue of the Survey of Current Business, disclosed that in 1952 landlords got a 31 percent rate of profit after taxes. This compares with about 12 percent after taxes for corporations, about 27 percent before taxes.

In other words, in the very year that the real estate lobby was pleading "poverty" to build up its campaign to kill rent controls it was chalking up a record year. The 30 percent returns means that the average landlord was making enough profit to get back his entire investment in little more than three years.

What's more, 1952 was no exception. Rate of profits has averaged higher than 30 percent for landlords in each of the postwar years, and especially after the launching of the cold war program with its inflationary impact at home.

At the height of World War II, the landlords' rate of profit hit 26 percent in 1943 and 28 percent in 1944. Instead of going down after the war, it began to zoom upward.

In 1945 the rate of profit was 29 percent. In 1946 it was 30 percent. In 1947, the first year of the official cold war, it was 31 percent. In 1948 it rose to 33 percent and then shot up to a postwar peak of

34 percent in 1949.

In 1950 it settled back to 31 percent, in 1951 to 30 percent, and in 1952 it got up to 31 percent.

The Commerce Department study, entitled "Rental Income and Outlay," also disclosed that 24 cents out of every rent dollar in 1952 was clear profit. No corporation can show a similar profit from the sales dollar in manufacturing or other industries.

The study also reveals that the "poverty" pleas of "small" landlords was a big fraud which reactionary legislators helped put over to jack rents. The study notes that "the net return per owner-occupied dwelling has generally been higher than the average for rental housing." In 1952 the rate of profit after taxes for these "small" landlords amounted to 40 percent compared with 31 percent for all landlords.

This disclosure lends point to calls by labor and tenant organizations for a campaign to get rent controls extended beyond July 31.

AFL PLEA

At the beginning of the month, AFL president George Meany called on all state federations and city central labor unions to get behind a campaign for Congress to extend rent controls beyond July 31. He pointed out that only five states give municipalities authority to establish their own rent ceilings, and that most state legisla-

tures are not now in session.

"This means," Meany said, "that in most communities continuance of rent controls will depend on Congressional action."

"There is still a chance of securing from Congress an extension of Federal rent control. This is our last chance to try to do it. I hope you will find it possible to write or wire your Congressmen and Senators immediately. We will be glad to assist you with any information if you will communicate with the housing committee of the AFL, 901 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington 1, D.C."

The Commerce Department study does not come right out and state the rates of profit are as high as the listed above. They are derived from the figures provided by the department. For example, the study notes that in 1952 total costs to landlords were \$7.60 billion and net rental income \$2.39 billion, making a rate of profit of better than 31 percent.

In a letter to the Chinese and North Koreans yesterday, Gen. Mark Clark said he was willing to sign a truce, but once again avoided any guarantee that such a truce would not be broken at will by the war-hungry puppet, Syngman Rhee. The Chinese and North Koreans had asked

Clark for U.S. guarantees against any new violence by the Seoul dictator, who has openly boasted he intends to start the war all over again after three months if he doesn't get what he wants in the way of a conquest of North Korea with the help of U.S. troops.

The Chinese had asked of what value a truce could be if Rhee—who is clearly backed by adventurist forces in Washington who oppose the truce—could wipe it out at will any time he felt like it.

In his answer yesterday, Clark admitted that Rhee's recent "freeing" of 25,000 POWs was a blow at the truce negotiations. He said it was "a serious incident and unfortunately has not been conducive to the early armistice for which both sides have been earnestly striving." Churchill had called Rhee's action "treacherous."

Though it is known everywhere that the POWs were not merely "freed," but actually face imprisonment into the Rhee armies, Clark refused to take any action to restore the POW situation as it was before Rhee ordered them "freed."

As to guarantees that Rhee would not be allowed to wreck the truce any time he felt like it after it was signed, Clark was evasive. He said that the "United Nations command will make every effort to obtain cooperation of the government of the Republic of Korea. Where necessary, the UN will, to the limits of its ability, establish military safeguards that the armistice terms are observed." But he added that he "does not exercise authority over the government of the Republic of Korea which is an independent state."

Observers noted that while Clark was seeking to convey the impression that the truce he was offering would be safeguarded, as world opinion flatly favors, he offered only the hope that the Rhee provocateurs would cooperate with

the truce, but made no guarantee. Clarke was cynically pretending, observers noted, that the U. S. cannot curb Rhee's open plans for more war because of the principle of "self-determination."

Clark admitted the Rhee government "had violated its commitment, issuing orders which were unknown to me, through other than recognized military channels to certain Korea army units. . . . But Clark's refusal to offer guarantees that similar violations would be prevented in the future was seen as an avoidance of the main issue now facing the negotiators.

Clark concluded by proposing a new meeting to set a date for the kind of non-guaranteed truce he was suggesting.

End Supplies To Rhee, Urges British CP

LONDON, June 29.—The British Labor movement is urged to demand an end of support for Syngman Rhee, in a statement issued yesterday by the Communist Party of Great Britain.

The statement calls on the British people to force the government to take three vital steps:

- Demand cessation of all U. S. support and supplies for Rhee.

- Support the Indian proposal for a meeting of United Nations General Assembly to deal with the Korean truce crisis.

- Bring back all British troops from Korea.

The statement follows:

The war in Korea has entered on its fourth year. The whole world demands an immediate cease-fire in Korea. The whole world is outraged by the criminal actions of the American-paid Syngman Rhee, which are openly directed to sabotaging peace and preventing an armistice.

After terrorizing and massacring many of the Korean and Chinese prisoners under their control, the Rhee guards and their American accomplices have absconded with many of the remaining prisoners.

They feared that the neutral commission, agreed to in the armistice terms, would have revealed the true situation and the real wishes of the remaining prisoners.

So Rhee and his accomplices hold tens of thousands of prisoners in secret detention in order to prevent the fulfillment of the agreed armistice terms for the return of prisoners.

U. S. official pretenses of disclaiming responsibility for the actions of Rhee and of supposed inability to control their puppet will deceive no one, so long as Rhee is armed, maintained and supplied by the United States.

Everyone knows that Rhee could

Senate Hearing Set On Bill to Put Unions Under SACB Control

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A so-called "task force" of three reactionary members of the Senate internal security subcommittee today tentatively set for July 7 the opening

of full-dress hearings on the Butler bill to make U. S. unions subject to the Subversive Activities Control Board.

The "task force" is composed of Sens. John Butler (D-Md.), Pat McCarran (D-Nev.) and Herman Welker (R-Ida).

Butler, chairman of the group, said hearings may be delayed until July 14 but every effort will be made to have them completed this session.

The Butler bill, S. 1606, sets up machinery whereby the attorney

general may issue a complaint to the SACB against any union. The board was established by the McCarran internal security act of 1950.

If it is charged the union is "substantially directed, dominated or controlled by an individual or individuals (whether officers of such labor organizations or not) who are or ever have been a member or members of the Communist Party or of any Commu-

(Continued on Page 6)

McCarthy Turns Smear Spray Gun on Truman

Former President Truman came into range as a possible target of a McCarthyite "spy" smear yesterday, as the Wisconsin fascist said he would ask his committee to "invite" Truman to explain why he did not turn over names of Americans allegedly connected to a so-called "Canadian spy ring."

McCarthy cunningly worded his statement to imply that Truman was on the spot in reference to the so-called "spy ring," which was an invention of a certain Igor Gouzenko who went to the Canadian police with a yarn about "spies." It was this yarn which played a part in preparing the frame-up against the Rosenbergs, Morton Sobell, and others.

McCarthy said he was writing to Attorney General Herbert Brownell to find out whether Truman "turned over the names" given him by Mackenzie King, then Canadian prime minister.

ROSENBERGS NEVER GOT FAIR REVIEW, SAYS 'NATION'

"The execution of the Rosenbergs," says the weekly Nation, "was a sickening and disheartening failure of the American conscience, of the American sense of fair play, of American moral lead-

ership and of American justice."

In its editorial (June 27), the Nation continues that the press claim of "due process" in the case was "immoral."

"The plain fact," it states, "is

that the Supreme Court consistently refused to review the case, and the substantial point on which Justice Douglas relied in granting a stay was only considered in the most oblique manner, and with

such indecent haste that two members of the court felt compelled to enter vigorous protests over the speedup ordered by the Attorney General."

The Nation lauds Justices Black

and Douglas for their dissents in the case, and notes also that "the Rosenbergs went to their deaths, guilty or not, with a composure and a dignity that won praise from hostile newspapers."

Kentucky Labor In Drive to End 'Conspiracy' Law

LOUISVILLE, June 29 (FP).—Growing use of conspiracy charges against unions has resulted in a new drive by organized labor to repeal Kentucky's "banding and confederating" law. Industry is just as determined to keep the statute on the books.

The law forbids two or more persons from banding together to plan intimidation, felony, personal injury or harm to property. It is Kentucky's general conspiracy statute.

It has resulted in one-year jail terms for two United Mine Workers organizers accused of punching a scab in the eye. Twelve members of the United Steelworkers (CIO) were charged with banding and confederating after disturbances during a strike at Paris recently.

Labor leaders point out that the law was enacted to halt terrorism by the Ku Klux Klan and night riders of the early 20th century, but it has been twisted into a harsh catch-all charges against unions.

"We intend to seek repeal," secretary-treasurer Sam Ezelle of the Kentucky Federation of Labor said. "Labor is as united on a proposed repeal measure as on any piece of legislation in Kentucky."

CIO regional director William

B. Taylor said: "The banding and confederating law, when used to destroy or impair the right of workers to peaceful picketing and striking, becomes a malignant legal device and should be repealed."

The UMW tried to get the law repealed at the 1948 general assembly and did succeed in easing the possible penalties somewhat. The legislators amended the law to allow a jury to decide whether the penalty should be a fine or jail sentence.

The fight faced in changing or repealing the law was indicated by managing director Louis J. Bosse of Associated Industries of Kentucky. He said: "The banding and confederating law is Kentucky's only basic law governing all types of violence. It just so happens that it had been used against picketline violence and other labor disturbances."

"If it were repealed we'd need two laws to replace it—one covering general violence and the other covering labor disturbances."

16,000 Being Laid Off At Kaiser-Frazer Plant

By WILLIAM ALLAN

WILLOW RUN, Mich., June 29.—What's good for General Motors resulted in the beginning of layoffs for 16,000 members of the CIO United Auto Workers employed at the Kaiser-Frazer plant here. Some 7,800 were laid off last Friday, and 4,000 salaried employees were given a two-week notice. The production workers got no two-week notice.

Former General Motors president C. E. Willson, now Secretary of Defense, said some time ago that he intended "narrowing down the areas of defense contracts," with the most "reliable firms" being favored in the process. This, of course, meant favoring GM.

It seemingly didn't take Willson long to go to work on his small competitor in the auto industry, Henry Kaiser. A fast hatchet job was done of chopping down Kaiser, bringing "to light" his price on planes as compared with the Fairchild Corp. price.

Kaiser has "been living" on war plane orders for some time, as his cars are not selling in the market here.

In fact sales were so slow that a special job of protecting the upholstery of the 10,000 unsold new cars out on the lot had to be done. According to reports from union sources, it won't be long until Willow Run is a ghost plant and the village of Willow Run and the small town of Ypsilanti becomes the same. Thousands of Kaiser workers have their modest homes in these towns.

It's 25 miles into Detroit, and for these workers to travel 50 miles a day looking for work is a real hardship, plus the fact that many of them are Negro workers and will face discrimination.

Meanwhile the unemployed workers will go on Unemployment Compensation of \$26 a week with \$3 for each dependent, which lasts for 20 some weeks. Imagine a worker with four kids trying to "live" on the top compensation check of \$38 a week.

Ralph Watts, automotive writer for the Detroit News, wrote recently that "the used car market—blood of new car sales—is rapidly

becoming a major headache in the auto industry. Used car prices have declined steadily since the first of the year, and inventories are piling up."

He also reports that piles of used cars will "slow down" the sale of new cars the last six months of 1953.

The banks here with an eye on the developing crisis situation have tightened up on credit on buying of new cars. One dealer was quoted in the Detroit News as saying, "I'm scared stiff about what is going to happen to both the used and new car markets two months from now."

Desperate for sales Ford and Chrysler are tooling up for the 1954 models. Chrysler cut the prices of their 1953 cars \$100 some time ago, and rumor has it another cut is looming. Plymouth, their best seller, is retooling for the 1954 model, which will be on show in early fall.

In GM Chevrolet plants in Flint a new union leadership was elected to office running on a program for peacetime economy, of trade with all nations, and a cease-fire in Korea. In Flint the fear of mass layoffs looms also, and workers there state that with the terrific speedup they are working themselves out of jobs. Two plants have scheduled strike votes against speedup, Buick and Big Fisher.

Japan Printing Union Federation Formed

TOKYO, June 29 (ALN).—The General Federation of the All-Japan Printers and Publishers Unions has been formed here.

The federation represents 71,000 workers belonging to four unions: the All-Japan Printers and Publishers Union, the Federation of Trade Unions of Embossed Printing, the Dai Nippon Printers Union and the Kyodo Printers Union. All four are affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Unions of Japan.



BRIDGES

HARRY BRIDGES PLEDGES FIGHT ON HAWAII FRAMEUP

HONOLULU, June 29 (FP).—Allout support of regional director Jack Hall of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union was pledged here by ILWU president Harry Bridges, who said the defense campaign "will be carried on with all the strength and force of this union."

Hall and six others were convicted June 19 after a seven month trial on charges of conspiring to violate the Smith Act. The conviction set off a four-day protest strike of 10,000 ILWU members in the Hawaiian Islands. The stop-

page halted work on the docks, sugar and pineapple plantations.

Bridges and other top ILWU officers flew here for an emergency two-day convention of the ILWU region, attended by 300 delegates. The convictions came as the ILWU was in the midst of a wage increase campaign. The union raised its pay demand from 11 cents to 22 cents an hour after Hall was found guilty.

Bridges promised to "fight this thing to the end to expose the real purpose behind the frameup—to wreck the union which, under the leadership of Jack Hall, released the workers of the Hawaiian Islands from feudalism."

In reprisal against the protest walkout, the navy announced here it would no longer use ILWU crews to handle military cargoes at Pearl Harbor. The Navy said it would set up a civil service dock crew of 220 men, the equivalent of 10 work gangs. Civil service rates range from \$1.57 to \$1.77 an hour for stevedores and \$1.75 to \$1.97 for winchmen. Basic ILWU rate for stevedores is \$1.94 an hour.

Drought Seen Bringing Ruin In Texas Areas

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson returned today from a tour of southwestern drought areas with a promise to speed Federal relief. Benson said the government will take "immediate action within a matter of hours, not days or weeks."

President Eisenhower last week declared portions of Texas and Oklahoma to be "major disaster areas."

A Texas rancher and banker, J. H. Ashby, said: "People have no idea what the drought and the break in cattle prices is doing to us."

"It's killing us. Conditions became so serious so fast that the present state is nothing short of a catastrophe. There are no crops being grown in the county (Uvalde). Grass is completely gone from the pastures, and water is becoming short in many areas."

Another rancher said: "It's always the farmer who takes it on the chin when prices go up or down. We sold our cattle last week for 10 cents a pound, but steak still is 70 and 80 cents a pound at the meat market."

up a vigorous fight against these union-busting Dewey bills. Some minority legislators blamed the failure of labor to unite against the measure, while others argued that insufficient arguments had been offered by the Democrats to counter the Republican scare-cry that a vote against the Dewey bills was a vote for "crime and corruption on the docks."

"How are we going to explain to the people that we don't want the Ryans and we don't want the Deweys on the waterfront?" asked one Democratic senator. "Even the CIO hasn't come to help us. And as for the AFL, a statement isn't enough."

AWARE OF DANGERS
But most of the articulate legislators were well aware of the dangerous weapons in the waterfront "anti-racketeering" legislation which would be used against rank and file dockers, against strikers, against militant unionists rather than against criminal and racketeering union leaders. They didn't speak up because their leadership was too prone to mouth pro-labor pretenses while ducking a struggle against the anti-union hatchet-men.

The Commission's powers are extraordinary. Never in all the anti-labor history of repressive New York state legislation has any single politician or administrative agency wielded so much power over the lives and conditions of workers in any industry as will the new Port Commission. Not only does it have sole jurisdiction in registering and licensing workers for dock jobs, not only can it fire at whim or will, and not only can it maintain a dictatorial grip on the pier unions through arbitrary control over all hiring, but it can use two witch-hunting gimmicks in the bill to smash strikes, recruit scabs, and expel from the water-

(Continued on Page 6)

PLAN COURT CHALLENGE OF UNION-BUSTING DOCK LAW

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, June 29.—Leaders of the International Longshoremen's Association conferred over the weekend on legal tests of the waterfront "reform" bills adopted last Friday by the Special Session of the Legislature.

The bi-state Pier Commission measure and the anti-labor Waterfront Act swept through both houses with only token opposition from the Democrats, complete disregard by the State CIO, belated protests from a suddenly-convened State AFL Council, and the vigil only of a handful of discredited ILA leaders, headed by the indicted Joe Ryan.

The Democrats offered amendments to the measures which would have enlarged the bi-state Commission to include representatives of the union, stevedores and shipping firms. In addition, the amendment called for a 90-day delay in making the bill effective, to give the AFL a chance to "clean up" the ILA unions when the dock workers convene in September.

The amendments were swamped in both houses by heavy Republican majorities.

Democrats then joined with Republicans in unanimously approving the anti-labor bills.

ILA STATEMENT

The ILA statement immediately after the vote assailed the action as "unwise and unconstitutional" and promised that it would be fought by the ILA "and the whole labor movement."

The bills, in addition to setting up identical waterfront powers under a two-man bi-state Commission for New York and New Jersey, established a central state-controlled "information center" to replace the shapeup, and a system of licensing, registration, policing and screening of dock workers.

Democratic leaders found it hard to explain their failure to put

10 Days of Walkouts Fight Speedup in Youngstown Mills

By JOE BAKER

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 29.—Ten days of strikes at the Brier Hill and Campbell Works of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. came to an end with the return of 3,000 workers.

Despite orders of the steel union officialdom to return to work, the workers had engaged in stagger strikes and slowdowns throughout the 10-day period which stopped production and involved as many as 3,000 workers at one time.

Chief issue is the company incentive pay plan, a scheme aimed at ultimately eliminating one in every three workers by a company official's own admission, and which has been exposed in the "Union Reporter," a paper published jointly by seven YS&T locals here.

The company and the local

unions have been in protracted negotiations for over a year on a bonus and incentive program. The locals worked out a seven-point program, which, however, has not yet received the adequate support of the International.

1. No unsafe speedups.
2. Continuation of present working force.
3. Payoff at the rate of at least one percent in earnings for each one percent of increased production.
4. Firmed in pounds, ton, feet, pieces, etc., in order that every individual can figure his individual earnings.
5. No change at will by the management.
6. Coverage for all employees participating directly and indirectly in production.

7. No employee to be FORCED to work at an incentive pace.

The seven locals declared in their joint paper:

"The union is not going to give up its fight for establishment of these principles. The union now recognizes that the incentive problem will not be settled in the Stambaugh Building (company offices), but must be settled in the plant!"

GIRARD, O.—A 10-day strike at the Syro Steel Company here was ended when the company agreed to negotiate a contract with the CIO United Steel Workers. The company had attempted to exclude the USA-CIO from the plant by dealing with an "independent union." The 10-day strike proved the steel union had the support of the majority of workers.

Upstate UE Set to Fight Witchhunt Invasion

TELL OF RISING STRUGGLE TO DEFEND NEGRO LEADERS

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

After scheduled speakers stressed what can be done in this period by uniting the many voices speaking out against McCarthyism, a youthful Negro leader from Durham, N. C., told how this Southern town made history, at Saturday's working eastern seaboard conference in defense of Negro leadership.

He was Nathaniel Bond, spokesman for a delegation which drove here to attend the day-long meeting in the United Mutual auditorium, 310 Lenox Ave., followed by an evening of tribute to Mary Church Terrell, educator.

Describing first how Negroes in "the political prison" of the South viewed the defense of Negro leadership as "the defense of the nation," Bond told of the open and subtle attacks on every leader in his state who participated in the Daniels committee. The committee won a stay for the Daniels cousins, framed on a murder charge, but "their execution still could take place in the fall." The case is now pending before the Supreme Court.

ELECTION VICTORY

It was in Durham, Bond reminded his audience of more than 50 Negro and white men and women, that a number of Negro city councilmen and other officials were elected.

The impromptu speaker, who is a member of the executive board of Durham's NAACP branch, was greeted by prolonged applause. He added that if it is "subversive," as the Attorney General says it is, to defend the civil rights of Negroes,

"then we should be 'subversive'."

A Negro delegate from Baltimore declared from the floor, "It takes all of us in the fight, Negro and white, to win. When they find us uniting more widely they won't do what they did last week—give the Rosebergs only 24 hours to live after Justice Douglas granted an indefinite stay." Their execution, he said, was "the sorriest thing God has seen in this country."

Father of 10 children, the Baltimore visitor, M. W. Jones, said he was a worker in a machine shop, who as a youth trained for the ministry in a divinity college in Columbia, S.C.

"The way it's going," he added drily, "I expect McCarthy (Sen. Joseph J.) will be ordering the Bible burned next."

James Tate, of the Connecticut Negro Labor Council, told of the thing which apparently amazed Washington spectators when he marched in a 15,000-strong Rosenberg picket line.

"It was the Negro and white marching together," he said. "This is the kind of march we're going to have to have more of to win first class citizenship."

CHURCHES MENACED

Rev. William Howard Melish, of Brooklyn, predicted that in the near future the Velde Un-American committee would call many more clergymen.

The committee has indicated that those churches which advocate inter-racial unity will be a special target, he said. The committee's first victim, whose fighting appear-

(Continued on Page 6)

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 29.—With the slogan of "Keep McCarthyism out of New York," leaders and members of District 3, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers are preparing for the Velde committee's invasion of upstate New York July 13.

The main target of the Velde Committee's witchhunt are the UE's Schenectady local and 35,000 members in the area.

The district mapped a program of action that includes meetings of the executives, shop stewards, bodies and departments and at the shop gates; weekly fact sheets on the record of the Un-Americans; delegations to Congressmen to protest the smear drive; community action, shop delegations to the hearings and protests to Senators Lehman and Ives.

Fully cognizant that the so-called investigation is a drive to bust the union, District 3 issued a special edition of its paper for distribution at all shops in a campaign of education on the committee's real purposes. The paper carries background material on the committee's 15-year record of anti-union activity.

"Protect our unions, our schools, our homes and our churches," reads one bold-lettered slogan in the paper. "Fight back!"

"It is no accident that the committee is moving into this area at this time, and it is certainly no accident that almost all newspaper accounts have stated that UE and organized labor will be a prime target of the smear group, along with educational institutions, churches, nationality groups and government employees.

"The whole record of the 15 years of existence and of the individual members of the committee, is one of serving the corporations by attacking unions in strike situations, negotiations, NLRB elections, organizing drives, etc." As examples, King recalled how the Un-Americans staged a raid on

Chicago on the eve of the International Harvester strike last year and against Ford Local 600 in an effort to split that progressive-led local.

King noted that the UE is engaged in several major organizing campaigns at up-state plants.

"We shouldn't forget that the smear groups have been here before," continued the letter, "and the UE members are familiar with their tactics. In 1948 the Kersten committee, an off-shoot of the Un-Americans, came to Schenectady and was driven out by the united action of the workers. Since then the committees have not dared to tackle UE in upstate New York."

After naming the companies to whose aid the committee has rushed, King says, "the witchhunt committees can be stopped."

"McCarthyism with all it would mean to our lives, our schools, our churches and our union, can be kept out of upstate New York."

Rank and File Painters Elect 3 of 4 Agents

Three of the four candidates of the Rank and File Committee for business agent of Painters District Council 9 were elected in Saturday's election. A total of 11 business agents were elected.

The victors were Ralph French, of Local 454; A. Grobman, of Local 848, and Sam Rosen, of Local 905. Rosen, in the previous election, was candidate for secretary-treasurer against Martin Rarback.

Sam Winn, incumbent business agent of Paperhangers Local 490, lost to an administration-supported candidate, Ed Stein.

Rarback was reelected by about three to one of the 5,000 ballots cast. His opponent was M. Dubnick, a member of Local 905 and hardly known outside his own local.

There was little active campaigning on the secretary-treasure-ship.

British, French, U. S. Foreign Ministers to Meet

LONDON, June 29.—Consultations are under way for an "interim" meeting of the U.S., Britain and France on the foreign ministers level, pending the Bermuda conference, which was postponed because of the illness of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, it was announced today.

CHARGE CANADA GOV'T USES COPS FOR ELECTIONEERING

TORONTO, June 29.—Tim Buck, national leader of the Labor-Progressive Party, here charged Justice Minister Carson with endorsing police power "right out of the book of Senator McCarthy" to help the Liberal Party in the Canadian election campaign.

In a letter to the Justice Minister, Buck lodged his party's objection to the government's white-washing of a Royal Canadian Mounted Police pamphlet, "Law and Order in Canadian Democracy." The pamphlet attacked the Labor-Progressive Party.

Buck charged the police pamphlet was published at public cost, on election eve, to serve the Liberal Party interests. He accused Carson, a Liberal Party cabinet member, of defending "the amazing effrontery of a policeman in slandering the policies of a recognized political party on the eve

Harap Blasts Un-Americans' Anti-Semitism

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Louis Harap, managing editor of Jewish Life, today accused the House Un-American Activities Committee of inciting anti-Semitism in the U. S.

Harap refused to answer witch-hunting questions by the Un-American committee on Constitutional grounds.

"My refusal to answer," he said, "is based upon the fact also that as a Jew I have an obligation not to co-operate with this committee because (its) activities . . . are tending to bring this country into the same conditions as that where 6,000,000 Jews were murdered," he said.

He said he was graduated from Ethical College High School, attended Antioch College, and then went to Harvard where he received three academic degrees ending with a doctorate of philosophy in 1932. Afterward he served as librarian at the philosophical library at Harvard University until 1939.

Shakedown by Jersey Police Group Admitted

NEWARK, N.J., June 29.—A former official of the New Jersey Superior Police Officers' Association admitted today that the organization engaged in a "shakedown" of businessmen for needy welfare projects.

Samuel O. Sarokin, Springfield, former officer in charge of solicitations for the associations, told the New Jersey Law Enforcement Council that he received 70 percent of the donations under a verbal agreement with Michael Hantley, state secretary of the organization.

Hantley testified earlier at the hearing that the association hired an ex-convict to solicit business contributions which totaled more than \$184,000 in four years. He admitted he could not name those who benefited.

Liberals Act Tonight on Mayor; Halley Leads in Eagle Poll

By MICHAEL SINGER

The Liberal Party tonight will designate its mayoralty candidate at a citywide delegates conference at the Hotel Statler. Most observers are certain it will be City Council president Rudolph Halley. The top Liberal Party clique, headed by Adolph A. Berle, state chairman, has been attempting to achieve a "coalition" deal with the Citizens Non-Partisan Committee, a Dewey group. This deal has been combatted by the Liberal rank and file.

Halley's chances were strengthened Sunday when the Brooklyn Daily Eagle announced the result of a poll of 40,595 readers. The paper has a strong Catholic Church following, and is believed to express the political views of the hierarchy.

6,577 VOTES

To the amazement of political leaders and the editors themselves, the poll gave Halley 6,577 votes, 563 more votes than for Mayor Impellitteri. Halley was first even in such strong Italian-American districts as South Brooklyn, Coney Island, Canarsie, and areas in Bensonhurst, Boro Park, Bushwick and Neck Road.

In such preponderantly Democratic organization strongholds as Williamsburg, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Eastern Parkway, Park Slope, Brownsville, Holy Cross and the Flatlands, the aspirants generally favored by the Democratic and Republican leaders trailed Halley. Only Impellitteri and Brooklyn District Attorney Miles M. McDonald, the pro-Farley favorite of the most reactionary Catholic spokesmen in Brooklyn, showed strength in these sections, and politicians noted that in Jewish districts Judge Samuel Leibowitz outdistanced both the Mayor, McDonald and Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, generally conceded to be the strongest vote-getter in Democratic ranks here.

But the most astonishing result was the choice among Catholic voters for Halley, despite the fact

that the Eagle straw ballot was pin-pointed among a readership which was figured to be hostile towards the Council president.

"UPSETS"

Here are some of the major "upsets" the Eagle Poll disclosed:

In the Park Slope region, one of the strongest Irish-Catholic communities in Brooklyn, where politics had figured on a powerful anti-New Deal, pro-machine tide, Halley received 503 votes and Rep. Roosevelt 485 votes. True, McDonald topped the count there with 626, but both Halley and Roosevelt beat Impellitteri, who in 1950 was a heavy favorite in that district.

Another district where Catholics are a majority—the Holy Cross region—gave Halley 992 votes or 88 more than Impellitteri received, and only 163 less than the winner there, D. A. McDonald. Judge Leibowitz, City Fusion candidate, surprisingly polled 565.

The Bay Ridge district, where Republicans have captured the assembly seat and where President Roosevelt used to be knifed by Christian Front and anti-democratic machine influences, gave 996 votes to Halley, 633 to Roosevelt, 479 to Judge Leibowitz and 131 to Lazarus Joseph.

There McDonald also won with 1,023, Halley was second, and Impellitteri third with 951 votes.

Of the 27 districts polled, Impellitteri won in seven, all with heavy Italian-American voters, and McDonald scored in five, in overwhelmingly Irish-Catholic com-

(Continued on Page 6)

ON THE LINKS

By ALAN MAX

If President Eisenhower and Senator McCarthy played golf together:

McCarthy: That was a nice three I just made on this hole.

Eisenhower: A three? What do you mean? I distinctly counted eight strokes before you made it.

McCarthy: I am certain you are not referring to me.

Eisenhower: Well, maybe it was seven strokes, Joe.

McCarthy: This is a question of America for Americans.

Eisenhower: I might have miscounted—maybe it was only five.

McCarthy: That's what the Daily Worker will say.

Eisenhower: A score of three on that hole! Congratulations, Joe! You play a great game!

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

New Features In St. Louis

ST. LOUIS. THERE HAVE been many changes in this city since the days when I hitched rides on trolley cars to school or to work after school in the garment center downtown Washington St. The old Booker T. Washington Theatre where the spine-chilling serials, "The Purple Mask" and the "Iron Claw" held a generation of youngsters in rapt make-believe terror, is gone. A gas station is on the site.

Further down Market St. is the remodeled Union Station facing a plaza whose central feature is a fountain decorated with sculptured figures, existing in a constant spray of water. Gone are the rickety old hotels and rundown stores and still further down—at 14 St.—is the mammoth Municipal Auditorium, built in 1935, a depression baby which provided work and wages for the city's unemployed.

This building last week housed the 44th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, where a program for Negro freedom is being worked out. The site of this auditorium, adjacent to the City Hall, back in 1934, was the scene of one of the most militant battles fought by St. Louis workers.

Organizations of the unemployed, irritated at the slowness with which the city fathers were moving to provide relief for the jobless, marched on the City Hall en masse to impress their will to live upon the City Council then in session. The marchers were met by police who attempted to halt them at a point just about where the auditorium now is.

Driven across the street by the

cops, the workers fell back upon the debris left by demolition engineers and proceeded to assert their right to eat with bricks and stones. By some liaison, the City Council was kept informed as to the battle's progress. And when after some time it was made plain that the workers were in no mood to accept "No" for an answer, the City Council capitulated and agreed on the spot to vote relief for the unemployed.

ST. LOUIS was, and is, a southern town. In 1934, Negroes could not be served at ten cent store lunch counters, drug store fountains and restaurants; nor were Negroes accepted as guests in any downtown hotel.

Indeed, when the artist Joe Jones, a native of St. Louis, had his WPA class paint a mural in the Old Court House depicting the struggles of the Negro people for freedom in the Mississippi valley, Know-Nothing vandals threatened to destroy the work of art. The mural was saved when the unemployed workers established a mass guard over it.

It was in that same court house that Dred Scott, a Negro slave, sued for his freedom and finally lost his case in the United States Supreme Court when Chief Justice Roger Taney declared that "A Negro has no right which a white person is bound to respect."

Negro slaves were sold in regular auctions from the steps of the court house, and the rings to which the slave traders chained their human chattels are still to be seen on those steps. St. Louis has the distinction of being the scene of the last slave sale in the United States.

But, St. Louis was, contradic-

torily, a Union stronghold during the Civil War, thanks to the German community whose members could still remember the repressions that had driven them from their native land as political refugees.

Representative Dyer, elected from a heavily populated Negro district here, was the first man to introduce an anti-lynch bill sponsored by the NAACP in the 1920s.

DESPITE ITS southern affinities, the struggle of the Negro people and their white supporters here have introduced many new and more democratic features. The schools are segregated but the transportation is not. Most of the large hotels, on special occasions, will open their doors to Negro guests, and a growing number of restaurants will serve Negroes.

But St. Louis remains a jimcrow town. The Fred Harvey Restaurant in the Union Station, the delegates' instruction informs us, will serve Negroes in the dining room, "but not in the bar." The downtown YMCA made a stab at intergration when it agreed to house the NAACP's board of directors' dinner. But the board had to decline when it was discovered that the YMCA would not house Negro delegates in its dormitories.

Many delegates, putting up at the Statler, Lenox and Jefferson hotels, are sure to get a false picture of the degree of democratic advance here. And the emphasis on "integration," sometimes, is likely to cause one of the main forces against jimcrow to be overlooked.

Like the nation, St. Louis, has changed not because of integration at convention times, but because the Negro people and their friends among the workers and progressives pooled their strength and fought. Racism is now on the defensive, making concessions, pleading for "time," asking patience, seeking to maintain the initiative in controlling the tempo of the freedom movement. As St. Louis proves, great concessions have been wrung from white supremacy, but the toughest battles—and I mean battles lie ahead.

AMERICANS vs. McCARTHYISM

Spreading Fire

Senator McCarthy's book burning crusade has stirred the editor of the "Springfield (Mass) Daily News" to discuss the matter on the paper's editorial page last week.

He reminds his readers that "a book fire is the most indiscriminate and voracious type of blaze; it soon doesn't care whether it is eating up 'Das Kapital' or the Holy Bible, just so long as it's devouring something."

Indestructible

Discussion of book burning is continued in the letter column of the above paper by Sydney Ingham, of Ludlow, Mass. Ingham has this to say:

"Does any sane person believe that an idea can be destroyed by burning a book that contains it? Is there not something malignant and terrifying in burning books? What is the distance, one wonders, between book-burning and witch-burning?"

"President Malott of Cornell University said recently, 'Truth somehow prevails. We cannot be fearless in the face of truth yet fear the effect of heresy.' He was repeating what the philosophers and historians have taught for ages: Ideas cannot be killed by the sword or by burning books that contain them."

"Because it does not seem reasonable to those of us who are within the orbit of Western capitalism that any system which denies to human beings the right to be free and responsible can continue to grow in an enlightened world is an insufficient reason for us to burn books which hold ideas with which we disagree."

"When we fear heresy and become inquisitorial we imply, at least, our serious doubt that our pathway is the only way to truth. When we burn books we deny what history teaches: Ideas thrive in soil wet with the blood of martyrs. Santayana, who said that those who deny the lessons

of history must live them, has never been disproved."

Calls for Crusade

Addressing a breakfast session of the 165th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in Minneapolis, Dr. Charles J. Turck, president of Macalester College, called for a "Christian crusade for freedom" against "intellectual and spiritual slavery."

"It is our Christian duty," said Dr. Turck, "to say to Senator McCarthy, 'This kind of reckless smearing, this endless repetition of the big lie, must stop.'"

METHODIST REPORT

The annual Ohio conference of the Methodist Church, held in Lakeside, O., took sharp exception to handling of investigations by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

In accepting the report of the conference social action commission headed by Rev. Bruce Wendt of Columbus, the 1,600 delegates contended that "the Un-American Activities Committee has been very irresponsible in permitting the circulation of hearsay reports to damage and destroy reputations of and confidence in fellow Americans."

The report was particularly critical of the remarks by Congressman Donald L. Jackson of California about Methodist Bishop C. Bronley Oxman on the floor of the House of Representatives March 17.

It warned that legislative hearings should not be substituted for court proceedings and added:

It warned that legislative hearings should not be substituted for court proceedings and added:

"There is clear evidence of demagogic and politically ambitious men using their congressional stewardship under congressional protection to spread propaganda at the cost of public hysteria and confusion."

British Engineering, Shipyard Workers Demand 15% Hike

LONDON, June 29 (ALN).—One of the most decisive and bitterly-contested wage battles in post-war Britain has been launched with the demand for a 15 percent pay raise for nearly three million engineering and shipbuilding workers.

The demand was endorsed May 20 by the general council of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions. It had previously been adopted as a recommendation at a special conference attended by leaders of the 36 unions affiliated with the confederation.

The 15 percent increase, to be demanded for both time and pieceworkers, would add an extra £1 (\$2.80) a week to the earnings of skilled engineers and 17 shillings and 6 pence (\$2.44) to the earnings of laborers. At present the minimum weekly time rates for skilled men are £6 16s 4d (\$19.08) and £5 18s 4d (\$18.56) for unskilled. A parallel demand is expected to be made for women engineering workers.

The employers have already made it clear they intend to fight the wage drive tooth and nail. Inspired comment in the Tory press has played up the warning that Britain's export potential will be doomed if engineering wages go up. On the very day the confederation leaders first agreed on the 15 percent demand, a Tory minister attacked demands for more pay.

Speaking in the House of Commons, the Parliamentary Secre-

tary, Ministry of Labor, declared: "The easiest way for us to destroy our competitive position is to have a round of wage increases entirely unrelated to output and efficiency."

PRODUCTIVITY UP

However, British engineering workers know they have bountifully earned the right to more pay. Between 1948 and the first quarter of 1952 productivity per man in the industry rose by over 30 percent. But real earnings, calculated on the official price index, have dropped.

Between June, 1947 and February, 1953 the price index went up 39 points but the wage index rose only 32 points.

In 1952 average engineering profits amounted to £4 per week (\$11.20) per worker. In the first three months of this year profits of engineering firms showed a 30 percent increase over last year. In addition to these gains, the engineering employers will benefit from the Butler budget which in the current financial year bestows on private industry a total of \$254 million (\$711 million) by abolishing the excess profits levy, reducing income taxes and raising the amount of tax-free capital expenditure in industry.

Last year the confederation asked for two pounds a week (\$.60) raise for its members. After drawn-out negotiations the employers finally conceded only 7s 4d a week (\$1.02) for engineering and 7s 6d a week (\$1.06) for shipbuilding workers.

Announcing plans for a national

conference, the Engineering and Allied Shop Stewards National Council called for "a campaign to achieve the wage claim in full without delay." The council said the campaign should "place a time limit on negotiations, and backdate the claim to the time of negotiations."

The most influential and powerful of the 38 unions in the confederation, the Amalgamated Engineering Union with a membership of over 900,000, at its national committee meeting early in May decided to meet again if the employers fail to give a satisfactory reply to the 15 percent demand by the time the confederation holds its annual conference in August.

The AEU national committee, comprising representatives from all the union's divisional bodies, unanimously adopted the demand for a 15 percent raise and also unanimously instructed the AEU executive council to undertake a vigorous publicity campaign.

A few days later the 203,000-strong Electrical Trade Union unanimously demanded more pay when delegates to the union's annual conference adopted a resolution pledging determined support for any action taken by the leadership to further the union wage policy. The resolution hit out at the attitude of rightwing leaders of the Trades Union Congress general council and urged continued opposition to any form of wage freeze.

India Expert Lauds Soviet Health Service

NEW DELHI, June 29.—Soviet health services are a miracle of achievement, Rajkuman Amrit Kaur, India's Health Minister, told reporters here.

She had just returned after a fortnight's visit to the Soviet Union. She said that in Russia not even the remotest village is left out of the health services.

What impressed her most was the remarkable developments in the Soviet republics in Asia where a short while ago conditions were similar to India's.

In Uzbekistan, she said, there was only one doctor for 31,000 people before the revolution; today there is one for 890. In Azerbaijan there is one for every 490 and in Georgia one for every 373.

Replying to a question as to whether such services are not available in Britain, Amrit Kaur said there is no comparison in view of the vastness of Russia and the shortness of the time they had.

"Their sanatoria are things which I have not seen anywhere else except in the Soviet Union," she declared. Four to five million workers every year enjoy their holidays in them.

She said there are no one-room tenements any more in the Soviet Union. In Uzbekistan mud houses have disappeared except, perhaps, in the most remote villages. She saw no begging and is convinced that there is no unemployment. She

freely moved about.

The Soviet authorities lay great stress on cultural advancement. Of course, she added, with a smile, they won't allow cheap detective, nor murder and melodrama, nor sordid films.

There are no commercial advertisements but plenty of artistic posters on peace and construction.

"Their desire for peace and for friendly relations with India is immense," she said.



Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7654. Registered as second class matter Oct. 30, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1979.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (Except Washington, D.C., Canada and Foreign) 3 mos. 6 mos. 1 year Daily Worker & The Worker \$4.75 \$8.00 \$14.00 Daily Worker Only 4.00 7.00 12.00 The Worker 1.00 2.00 3.00 (Washington and Foreign) Daily Worker & The Worker \$5.25 \$8.50 \$14.50 Daily Worker Only 4.50 7.50 12.50 The Worker 1.50 3.00 4.00

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY
and SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW
PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New
York 3, N. Y., Telephone ALgonquin 4-7804
Cable Address "Daily Worker" New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Dorman; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

THE CHALLENGE GROWS

AN OHIO SCHOOL superintendent, Dr. Martin Essex, told 7,000 assembled American educators that it is their patriotic duty to resist the "false super-patriots and the fear groups that militantly prevent free inquiry." The assembled teachers heard their other leaders tell them what they already knew from their own bitter experience, that McCarthyism's reign of fear is invading our classrooms. Teachers are afraid to talk about "controversial subjects."

These subjects include, said the leaders' report, "religious education, communism, socialized medicine, local politics, race relations and the United Nations." How far has the fraudulent hunt for "subversives" gone in undermining the American heritage of Constitutional liberties when such subjects cannot be discussed any longer without fear of persecution as "a subversive!"

For it is obvious from these subjects, which our teachers fear to touch, that the McCarthyite witchhunters, under cover of their Big Lie about a non-existent "communist conspiracy," have been robbing the entire American people of their right to disagree with the McCarthy line on practically all social questions, including peace, labor, church-state relations, Federal health programs, etc.

The book-burning hysteria launched under the whip-lash of the McCarthyites has aroused the American Library Association to sound the alarm, just as the National Educational Association is sounding the alarm. Just as the recent rabbis convention in Atlantic City sounded it. And in the trade unions we hear more and more such voices as that of CIO regional director, Roy Atkinson, who told the CIO Woodworkers Convention in the state of Washington last week: "McCarthy and his cohorts are out to establish nothing more or less in my opinion than fascism in the U. S. A."

McCarthy's big weapons are his Big Lies, and his tactic of attacking his victims one by one, starting with the far Left, and moving over against everyone while claiming he is looking for "subversion." McCarthy fears a truce in Korea, and the growing demand for American-Soviet-Chinese peace and trade which challenge his big lies. The voices for liberty refuse to be downed! If the labor movement will take the lead, an anti-McCarthy front to save American liberties can rout this pro-fascist.

TRUMAN'S SAME OLD LINE

FORMER PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN, fresh from a long vacation, paid a visit to the east and handed up some stale advice; the very advice that lost the election for the Democrats last November.

In his first major speech since he left the White House, delivered last week before the Reserve Officers Association in Philadelphia, Truman attacked those who favor even a small cut in the gigantic armaments and lush-profits program he had built up with the support of the GOP. Truman was just as emphatic against a cut in taxes.

Regarding the truce prospects in the Korea war—a war into which Truman's administration dragged the American people with GOP support and carried on for nearly three years—Truman was evasive, but he did give his opinion on Syngman Rhee, the man for whom Americans everywhere have the most intense hatred today. "I like the old man. He is a patriot," said Truman of the tool his administration built up and who today holds up the truce in Korea while casualties mount higher.

Truman either hasn't learned the lesson of the November election or just doesn't want to take those lessons into account. As the country now knows, the Republicans picked up the votes they needed to win mainly by putting the responsibility for the war and high taxes on the Democrats.

Truman, it seems, is still pressing for that losing program for the Democratic Party, although a trend away from that sure-to-lose program is picking up steam in that party's lower echelons and rank and file.

The main popular base for the Democrats is the labor movement and the Negro people's organizations. Those groups are interested in peace and they view the Democratic Party as the vehicle for their program of progressive social reforms, civil rights and defeat of anti-labor legislation.

But if the line Truman is still harping on prevails, there is little outlook that the Democrats will be anything in the coming municipal, congressional and 1956 presidential elections, but a vehicle for defeat.

The forces in the Democratic Party who represent its popular base had better start thinking now of both the present and the future and not let the Trumans foist their program of war and defeat upon them.



Win 3-Year Fight to Get Probe of London University Witchhunt

By ROSE GRANT

LONDON, June 29. (ALN).—The threat of a McCarthy-type witchhunt against staff members of British universities received a setback as a result of a victory gained after a three-year fight for academic freedom.

The case concerns Andrew Rothstein, Britain's foremost expert on the Soviet Union, whose appointment as lecturer at the London University's School of Slavonic Studies was terminated in the summer of 1950 on the grounds of "inadequate scholarship."

An M. A. of Oxford University, Rothstein is a founding member of the Communist Party. In 1946 he was appointed temporary lecturer at the School of Slavonic Studies and in the following year he was reappointed for three years as a senior lecturer in Soviet Institutions and the teaching of Russian economic history from 1800.

When the school council decided not to renew his appointment, there were repeated denials that his political views had been taken into consideration, denials which met widespread incredulity. Rothstein himself was told at the time that there were no complaints against his teaching, and from students and his colleagues came weighty tributes to his abilities.

"IRREPARABLE LOSS"

The reader and two senior lecturers in his department wrote to the school council stating they had found him to be "a teacher of outstanding ability" and had benefited greatly from his wide and detailed knowledge. If his appointment were not renewed, they declared, "the loss to the history department would be irreparable." These views were endorsed by the head of the department, a member of the school council.

A meeting of the school branch of the Association of University Teachers unanimously supported Rothstein's appeal against dismissal. The Students Union Society, by a large majority, expressed "consternation" and condemned the decision as being "to the serious detriment of the students and grossly unjust to Mr. Rothstein." The mover of this resolution was a Labor borough councillor, a schoolmaster then studying at the school, and the seconder was a Roman Catholic priest.

In September, 1949, at the university's request, Rothstein

compiled a study guide on Soviet economic structure for the use of external students, and was warmly thanked. Two months after the school council dismissed him, he was appointed for the fourth consecutive year by the London University Senate, the supreme body, to the board of examiners for the final examination for honors students in Russian regional studies.

DEMAND INQUIRY

In June, 1950, the fight started to compel the Senate to hold an inquiry into the reasons for Rothstein's dismissal. A number of London University graduates tried to get convened a special meeting of the University Convocation, the graduate body, so that a motion urging an inquiry might be debated. The convocation chairman ruled the motion out of order and declined to convene the meeting. Eventually a committee of the privy council reversed the chair-

man's ruling.

Thus, after almost three years, the convocation did debate the question and by 128 votes to 60, after a discussion lasting three hours, declared that "a full independent inquiry arranged by the university is desirable." The resolution requested the senate, which has the final decision on whether to conduct an inquiry, to act on the matter. It is still not known whether the senate will do so.

Rothstein said he welcomed the inquiry and added: "The menace that American methods of terrorizing university teachers by political victimization may be imported into this country is no artificial bogey."

"The fight that even the possibility of such victimization should be investigated, should enlist the support of everyone concerned for national independence and intellectual liberty."

Bldg. Service Union Files 2d Suit in Lockout

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 29 (FP).—The second unfair labor practice charge has been filed by Local 102, Building Service Employees International Union (AFL) in an unusual case involving a lockout.

The first charge was filed when managements of two major downtown office buildings, the Spreckels and San Diego Trust & Savings, refused to permit elevator operators and janitors to work May 26 after their union called a strike against seven other downtown buildings in a wage dispute.

The two building managements denied this was a lockout but the State Department of Employment ruled it was, entitling the workers to \$25 a week unemployment insurance.

After three weeks the building owners asked the employees to return to their jobs and promised negotiations for a new contract would be conducted. The second unfair labor practice charge then was filed when the union learned that as employees reported back to work at the San Diego Trust & Savings building, they were required to sign forms acknowledging they were on trial and subject to dismissal without notice.

The strike against four of the other seven buildings has been settled with 10c hourly increases. Pickets remained at three other buildings.

ACLU Asks Probers to Play Fair

The American Civil Liberties Union this week urged Congress to adopt fair procedure rules for its investigating committees, which should include the following:

1. The right of a person mentioned derogatorily to defend himself, including the right to testify in his own behalf; to present other evidence in his own behalf; to subpoena witnesses, both for and against him; to cross-examine his accuser within reasonable limits; to file a statement in his own behalf; to have the opportunity to be accompanied and advised by counsel; and to receive advance notice of the charges against him, insofar as possible.
2. To have only relevant questions asked a witness.
3. To give the witness a transcript of his testimony or other individuals' testimony affecting him.
4. To have statements released by a committee only with full committee approval.

The proposals were contained in letters by Patrick Murphy Malin, ACLU executive director, to Sen. William E. Jenner and Rep. Leo E. Allen.

T-H

(Continued from Page 1)

nist organization or Communist front organization," the union's collective bargaining rights may be cancelled at once by SACB.

Membership in any organization on the Attorney General's list of "subversive" groups on the part of anyone directing the policy of a union would be grounds for the ban. It also extends to all those who have "consistently aided, supported or in any manner contributed to or furthered the activities" of any organization on the "subversive" list.

Even before a hearing, the board may order the NLRB to cancel bargaining rights of the union complained against if "it has reason to believe the allegations are meritorious."

Together with this "intermediate suspension order," the board must call a hearing for not later than 20 days after notice. But the suspension order is in effect while the hearing goes on. Such hearings presumably would consume months.

If the SACB finds the evidence warrants, it then would issue a permanent order. That could be appealed by the union, but the bill provides that pending review by the U. S. Supreme Court, the order shall remain in effect even if an Appellate Court reverses the board.

The Butler bill was introduced as a "compromise" after Senate and House leaders gave the cold shoulder to the Goldwater-Rhodes union-busting bill. The new measure is stripped of some of the more flagrant unconstitutional provisions of the Goldwater-Rhodes bill.

Union spokesmen pointed out that any hotly contested strike might be interpreted by the SACB as giving substantial aid to some organization on the Attorney General's list. Also, it was pointed out, many unions now regarded as middle of the road or conservative have officials who once were members of branded organizations.

FOR PEACE IN KOREA NOW!

Hear: Douglas Glasgow, nat'l director, American Youth Peace Crusade

Hear: John Alexander, just returned from the Int'l Conf. in Defense of the Rights of Youth
Thursday night, 7:30 P.M.
YUGOSLAV HOME
405 West 41st St.
Admission 90c

Auspices: N.Y. Youth People Conference for Peace

ATTENTION

All Press Representatives and Readers

1. For better service on subscriptions, A—please mark all cards sent to us whether new or renewal. B—If it's a bundle of papers, indicate how many the person now gets, or say add to bundle, or make a bundle of 2, 3, or more.

2. FOR SUMMER VACATIONISTS

A—changes of address in the Daily Worker should be in our office a week before vacations start. Two weeks for the Sunday Worker. Kindly send wrapper from the paper with the old address in order to expedite the change to the new one. B—This is for a change of address at any time. C—To expedite the stopping of a subscription, also send us the wrapper from the paper.

3. All orders for Club bundles must be in our office no later than 10:30 a.m. on Thursday.

4. In calling these things to your attention, we hope to avoid many errors made in the past, and to give better service to our readers.

CIRCULATION DEPT.

Leadership

(Continued from Page 3)

once turned the tables, on the committee—Rev. Stephen Fritchman—is a Los Angeles pastor whose church is known for its inter-racial composition, he added.

The number of bishops, clergymen, laymen and laywomen on the 224 organizations on the Attorney General's list is "very considerable," he said.

Rev. Melish predicted that "there will be less fear and reluctance for church leadership to work with secular groups" against McCarthyism.

RESOLUTIONS

A resolution for an intensified drive for amnesty for Ben Davis and others convicted under the Smith Act was passed unanimously. Another resolution called for a mass fight to prevent the execution of Walter Lee Irvin in Florida.

Another urged President Eisenhower to carry out his campaign promises to the Negro people and noted since his election a "worsening of the political and social status of black America."

It was urged that Paul Robeson's travel rights be restored, and that the big concert halls be made available to him.

The State Department was urged to cease its bookburning, and Walter White's book and other books by and about Negroes were cited as examples.

The Justice Department was assailed for its failure to make a single arrest in the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in 1951 in Florida.

Rev. Edward D. McGowan, of Frederick, Md., was prevented from presiding because of a conference in Maryland, and Capt. Hugh Mulzac, who was chairman, delivered the pastor's message that "we must rise up and call a halt to the forces who would dictate to 13,000,000 American Negroes what to think."

Capt. Mulzac paid tribute to "those two great martyrs who died for us last week," Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

William L. Patterson of the Civil Rights Congress, declared that "the development of terror as a policy of government" strikes particularly at the Negro people. The rights of leaders of the Communist Party as well as well as spokesmen for other philosophies must be defended by all the Negro people, he said.

Vicky Garvin, vice-president of the National Negro Labor Council, declared that Negro-white unity of workers on the job is now recognized as the key to victory of any workers' struggle.

Miss Garvin gave a review of many struggles to illustrate this point.

Pettis Perry, one of the last 13 Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act, spoke from the floor, declaring that every Negro must ask, "Will the Negro people go forward to progress, or be pushed back into darkness as the Jews were in Hitler Germany?"

Prof. Doxey Wilkerson, of the Jefferson School, said Negro intellectuals who identify themselves with the people are under increasing attack. Prof. Wilkerson has been summoned by Sen. Joseph McCarthy to appear tomorrow (Wednesday) before his committee.

"Literally hundreds of Negro writers, editors and artists are being visited and hounded by the FBI and called in to be told to lie low," he said.

The educator predicted that the fight-back will grow.

"Langston Hughes retreated a little, but he did not become a Dorothy Funn," he said. He argued against any tendency to "be too ready to denounce those

ATTENTION ALL YOUTH!

Hear: PETE SEEGER
HOPE FOYE & Others

Thursday night, 7:30 P.M.
Admission 90c
YUGOSLAV HOME
405 West 41st St.

who hesitate to come forward," and that friendship and encouragement be shown to those who falter, such as Hughes.

Halois Moorhead Robinson, of the American Women for Peace declared:

"The thousands who stood in Foley Square a week ago last night, or in the scorching sun on the streets of Brooklyn last Sunday at the final rites, will draw the full conclusions. The murder of the Rosenbergs comes out of the precedents of the lynchings of the Negro people."

James Ford, of the Committee to Defend Negro Leadership, urged unity against McCarthyism and cited the widening opportunities for a fight for amnesty.

Nominations

(Continued from Page 3)

munities. But Halley's vote was the most consistent of all candidates, cutting across national origins and party lines in every district.

To Democratic wire-pullers who were hoping to select Averell Harriman, the polls gave only 1,733, a poor eighth.

District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, leading choice for a bipartisan candidacy and a favored son of Gov. Dewey for the Democratic nomination, ran sixth with 3,227.

Republican Rep. Javits proved again that his tight-rope act in recent months had disenchanted many voters. The erstwhile "coalition" candidate who surrendered to Dewey's rent and fare increase program, could not take a single district, compiling only 1,129 votes.

Impeller's stock went up despite his defeat by Halley. He can be expected now to point out that his biggest votes came in strong Italian-American areas and that endorsement of any other candidate will certainly mean a shoe-in for Halley. This is sure to step up conspiratorial designs being drawn by Democrats to defeat Halley. One of these plans, according to reports, is for Judge Leibowitz to run as an "independent" with machine approval so as to draw "independent" votes from Halley.

So far the CIO and the AFL, which have been meeting on possible mayoralty support, have remained strangely quiet.

J. P. Shields, of Rail Engineers, Dies at 64

CLEVELAND, June 29.—James P. Shields, 64-year-old grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, died in his office here today.

The veteran rail union chief's unexpected death came on the eve of the 80,000-member organization's 12 triennial convention which is scheduled to begin here July 6.

I have moved downstairs (Same bldg., street entrance)

76 EAST 11th ST.
(WEST OF B'WAY)

I want to thank all my customers for the wonderful response to the coat sale, of 100 pieces. I still have 42 left. Terrific buys — worth saving for next year. All from imported coats being shown. 1954 styles — \$295 to \$400. Worth 3-4 times the amount. I am able to sell them to you per yd. Plenty of cottons — silks. Mill Ends Imports, 76 E. 11 St. West of B'way — store entrance.

LAST SALE

on Imported Linens

The final clearance sale on Imported Linens from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Ireland will take place during the entire month of June. Avail yourself of this opportunity and save a lot of money.

LINEN DEPARTMENT

STANLEY THEATRE

7th Ave. bet. 41 & 42 Sts.
Bring this coupon and get a minimum reduction of 15% on all linens. Special reduction for organizations.

British CP

(Continued from Page 1)

not last a day without U. S. finance and support.

Britain must no longer be involved in this criminal conspiracy with Syngman Rhee and his American masters.

It is time to follow up the Churchill Note to Rhee with positive action.

Insist that the British Government immediately and officially demand of the U. S. cessation of all support and supplies for Rhee and his clique.

The British Government should support Mr. Nehru's proposal for an immediate meeting of the United Nations General Assembly to deal with the Korean truce crisis.

Call for the immediate return of all British troops from Korea. There is no justification for British troops remaining. The armistice terms are already agreed on.

The return of British troops from Korea would isolate and expose the American warmakers and their instruments and end their pretenses of acting in the name of the United Nations.

It would be the most powerful stimulus to the demand already expressed by the overwhelming majority of the people of the U. S. for the immediate return of all American troops from Korea.

Peace in Korea is the indispensable first step to peace throughout the world.

Dock Law

(Continued from Page 2)

front militant rank and file unionists.

In Article 8, Section 3 of the bill, the Commission is empowered "at its discretion" to deny work to anyone "who knowingly or willingly advocates the desirability of overthrowing or destroying the government of the U. S. by force and violence or who shall be a member of a group which advocates such desirability knowing the purpose of such group includes such advocacy," and:

"Whose presence at the piers or other waterfront terminals in the port of New York district is found by the commission on the basis of the facts and evidence before it, to constitute a danger to public peace or safety."

These two clauses were not aimed at any racketeers, goons or dock gangsters. They were deliberately written into the bill as a blackjack against any democratic union movement and as a red-hunt handle in "emergencies."

The bill goes into effect next December.

The New York and New Jersey Port Commissions will function technically as one-state agencies until Congress approves the bi-state operation of the Commission. In New Jersey the Legislature has adopted an exact waterfront bill and both states will merge the administering controls when Congress, which must approve interstate functions, approves.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

FOLDING ALUMINUM Beach Chair with sun shade and foot rest. Reg. \$29.95. Spec. \$20.95. Also Aluminum Yacht Chair. \$9.95 value, special \$6.95. Standard Brand Dist. 143 6th Ave. bet. 13th and 14th Sts. GR. 2-7618. Thirty minutes free parking.

SERVICES

(Upholsterers)

CALL Hyacinth 8-7087 for sofa, rewebbed, retined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Courteously attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

MOVING AND STORAGE

SPICE'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7707.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE. Padded vans, reasonable rates, prompt courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7334.

MOVING, Storage, Long Distance, experienced furniture, piano movers. Many satisfied readers. Call Ed Wendell, JR. 4-8000. Day-Night.

Clemente, of ILA, Indicted For Perjury

Michael Clemente, financial secretary of Local 856 of the International Longshoremen's Association, has been indicted on two counts of first degree perjury for his testimony before the State Crime Commission, District Attorney Frank S. Hogan announced yesterday.

Clemente is already under indictment on other extortion charges and on income tax charges.

Clemente is charged with lying when he denied he had made an agreement with an officer of the Davis Transportation Co. to receive \$60—later reduced to \$40—for each boatload of Canadian newsprint received at a pier under Clemente's union jurisdiction.

AFL Speaker Urges Labor Political Unity

CLEVELAND, June 29.—James A. Brownlow, president of the AFL Metal Trades Council, made a stirring call for labor political action and militant unionism, in an address to the fifth constitutional convention of the AFL Office Employees International Union meeting here.

The Taft-Hartley law will be repealed, he said, "not by begging Congress to do so, but by electing people to Congress who will do so."

Brownlow said that instead of "six millionaires and a plumber, the cabinet should consist of 'six plumbers and a millionaire.'"

"If social security, housing and other legislation of that kind that provide benefits for all people is creeping socialism, then we should creep faster," he declared.

"You cannot," he continued, "depend on the government to do your collective bargaining for you. Only one thing can do that—good strong militant unions."

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7864.

ATTENTION ALL YOUTH!

Exclusive U.S. Premiere
Joris Iven's documentary on 3rd World Youth Festival in Berlin
Thursday night, 7:30 P.M.
YUGOSLAV HOME
405 West 41st St.
Admission 90c

Shopper's Guide

Insurance

CARL JACK R.
BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK CIARAMITA
18 E. 7th St.
near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN
Air-Conditioned
197 SECOND AVENUE
bet. 10 and 11 Sts. — GR 7-0408
• Quality Chinese Food •
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

A JURY OF TENS OF MILLIONS

By ALBERT E. KAHN
(Author of "The Great Conspiracy")

It is early morning, Saturday, June 20, 1953. Less than seven hours ago Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were murdered in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison.

This noble, gentlehearted man and wife were not killed for the crime with which they were charged. They were killed for a different offense.

The reason for their execution was stated by Julius Rosenberg months before they died.

"Like others," he wrote in a message from his death house cell, "we spoke for peace, because we did not want our two little sons to live in the shadow of war and death. Like others we spoke for the liberties of our fellow citizens, because we believe, and want our children to believe, in the fine democratic traditions of our country. That is why we are in the death house today, as a warning to all ordinary men and women that there are forces today which hope to silence by death those who speak for peace and democracy."

It was because Ethel and Julius Rosenberg would not be silent about their beliefs, and because they would not buy their lives by confessing to a crime they did not commit, that they were killed.

Many had a hand in the murder. There were two Presidents of the United States—the one whose administration spawned the monstrous conspiracy against the Rosenbergs, and the other who savagely refused to grant them clemency despite ever-mounting evidence of their innocence and the pleas for mercy from tens of millions of men and women throughout the world.

There was the vile Judge Irving Kaufman, himself a Jew, who sentenced the Jewish mother and father to death to curry favor for himself and promote his own advancement.

There was the prosecutor Irving



ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

Saypol, an acquaintance of gangsters and racketeers, who produced the perjured witnesses and has already been repaid for his work with a post on the New York Supreme Court at a salary of \$28,000 a year.

There was the self-admitted liar and criminal, David Greenglass, who doomed his own sister and her husband to the electric chair with false testimony to save himself.

There were the FBI henchmen of J. Edgar Hoover who snatched the Rosenbergs from their two small sons and helped provide the fraudulent evidence at the trial; and the newspapermen and radio commentators who commercialized on the agonized ordeal of the Rosenbergs and their children.

There were the Congressmen who applauded when Rep. Wheeler of Georgia demanded the impeachment of Justice William O. Douglas for granting a stay of execution; the Attorney General, Herbert Brownell, who rushed with frantic obscene haste to have Douglas' ruling reversed so that the Rosenbergs might be killed before their innocence was conclusively established in the courts;

the six craven Supreme Court justices who scurried at their master's bidding to mount the bench and send the Rosenbergs to death.

There were those whose complicity in the crime consisted of silence, who were afraid to speak out although they knew the truth, who did not ask for clemency because of fear for their own security.

And behind all these culprits, covertly shaping their actions, were the rulers of the land, the armament manufacturers and financiers, to whom the murder of one man and wife seemed a small enough matter, since they are accustomed to amass their fortunes through the butchery of millions.

Such then are the guilty ones. Some to a greater and some to a lesser extent participated in the crime. But the names of all must be recorded and remembered. To all there will come a time of reckoning.

For the jury in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg no longer consists of the 12 frightened menials who brought in a verdict of guilty. The present jury consists

of the tens of millions of decent, peace-loving men and women in all lands who sought to prevent the murder of the Rosenbergs.

On this jury is the anonymous multitude of good-hearted ordinary Americans in every section of the country who worked incessantly to spread the real facts of the case, to build support for the Rosenberg defense, to help provide for the Rosenberg children.

The jury includes those who walked hour after hour before the White House, in driving rain and on wintry nights, in a ceaseless vigil seeking clemency for the Rosenbergs.

It includes the National Committee for the Defense of the Rosenbergs, under the brave leadership of the young novelist, David Almon, his wife, Emily, and the Jewish writer, Joseph Brainin, and the editors and staff of the National Guardian, which championed the cause of the Rosenbergs from the start and brought the truth about the frame-up to hundreds of thousands of Americans.

The jury counts among its members defense attorney Emanuel Bloch, impassioned and unfaltering in his intense fight to win justice, standing at the last moment before the gates of the White House demanding an interview with the President; the writers, poets, artists, educators and scientists who refused to be intimidated into silence; the thousands of clergymen and rabbis who properly honored their calling by petitioning the President to have mercy; the children who distributed leaflets telling the truth in towns across the land, and who went from door to door collecting money to help the Rosenbergs and their two small sons.

In Paris and Warsaw, San Francisco and Peking, Guatemala City, Bombay, Prague and Leningrad, in the largest cities and smallest villages, in the farthest reaches of the earth, you will find men and

women and children who are members of this jury.

Oh yes, it is a very large and very powerful jury; it represents the conscience of mankind. Nor will those guilty of the monstrous crime against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg escape the verdict of this jury.

The newspapers rushed onto the streets last night with banner headlines proclaiming the execution of the Rosenbergs declared that now the case was closed. The newspapers are wrong. The case is far from closed. It will not be closed even when the murderers are punished. For Ethel and Julius Rosenberg will always remain part of the most precious heritage of humanity.

Dawn is breaking as these lines are written, and the nearby woods resound with the interwoven song of many birds. Our dear brother and sister, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, will not see this dawn or hear again the song of birds they loved so much. But their murderers should not believe that the gentle voices of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg have been silenced or that their beautiful vision of a joyous peaceful world has been erased. Their voices will speak through countless millions of us; and their vision is ours. Their murderers have not even succeeded in orphaning their children; dear little Michael and Robert have millions upon millions of loving mothers and fathers in every land on earth.

"There was once a wise man," wrote Ethel Rosenberg in the death house in one of her letters to her husband, "who marveled at the 'indestructibility of human character.' Beloved, we shall prove him right."

How magnificently Ethel and Julius Rosenberg fulfilled that promise! With what ineffable dignity they faced their executioners! What measureless wealth this greatly good man and wife have given to our nation and to the world! In dying, they showed us how to live.

Librarians, Publishers Condemn Book Burnings

The American Library Association, with a membership of 21,000 and the American Book Publishers Council have issued a joint manifesto supporting complete freedom in the circulation of books and condemning McCarthyite efforts to limit literary expression and inquiry.

The association, in a separate declaration dealing specifically with the banning of books in State Department overseas libraries, threatened to end its participation in the foreign program if full literary freedom were not restored.

"The American overseas libraries," the group's statement said, "do not belong to a Congressional committee or to the State Department. They belong to the whole American people, who are entitled to have them express their finest ideas of responsible freedom."

"In no other way can the libraries effectively serve their purpose and in no other pattern can this association aid their progress."

The association's actions were taken unanimously by its 250-member council at its 72nd annual conference in Los Angeles held last week and attended by nearly 4,000 members.

The joint endorsement of the manifesto by the Publishers Council was announced by Douglas M. Black, head of the council and of Doubleday & Co. It was approved by the council's directors at a recent New York meeting.

The manifesto, entitled "The Freedom to Read," said it was the responsibility of publishers and librarians to make available the widest diversity of views and expressions, including those which are unorthodox or unpopular with the majority, or of contesting encroach-

ments on the people's freedom to read by individuals or groups seeking to impose their own standards or tastes upon the community at large and of "giving full meaning to the freedom to read by providing books that enrich the quality of thought and expression."

Following are excerpts from the manifesto:

The freedom to read is essential to our democracy. It is under attack. Private groups and public authorities in various parts of the country are working to remove books from sale, to censor textbooks, to label "controversial" books, to distribute lists of "objectionable" books or authors, and to purge libraries.

These actions apparently rise from a view that our national tradition of free expression is no longer valid; that censorship and suppression are needed to avoid the subversion of politics and the corruption of morals. We, as citizens devoted to the use of books and as librarians and publishers responsible for disseminating them, wish to assert the public interest in the preservation of the freedom to read.

We are deeply concerned about these attempts at suppression. Most such attempts rest on a denial of the fundamental premise of democracy; that the ordinary citizen, by exercising his critical judgment, will accept the good and reject the bad. The censors, public and private, assume that they should determine what is good and what is bad for their fellow citizens.

We trust Americans to recognize propaganda, and to reject obscenity. We do not believe they need the help of censors to assist them in this task. We do not believe they



are prepared to sacrifice their heritage of a free press in order to be "protected" against what others think may be bad for them. We believe they still favor free enterprise in ideas and expression.

We are aware, of course, that books are not alone in being subjected to efforts at suppression. We are aware that these efforts are related to a larger pattern of pressure beings brought against education, the press, films, radio, and television. The problem is not only one of actual censorship. The shadow of fear cast by these pressures leads, we suspect, to an even larger voluntary curtailment of expression by those who seek to avoid controversy.

Such pressure toward conformity is perhaps natural to a time of uneasy change and pervading fear. Especially when so many of our apprehensions are directed against ideology, the expression of a dissident idea becomes a thing feared in itself, and we tend to move

against it as against a hostile deed, with suppression.

And yet suppression is never more dangerous than in such a time of social tension. Freedom has given the United States the elasticity to endure strain. Freedom keeps open the path of novel and creative solutions, and enables change to come by choice. Every silencing of a heresy, every enforcement of an orthodoxy, diminishes the toughness and resilience of our society and leaves it the less able to deal with stress.

We believe that publishers and librarians have a profound responsibility to give validity to that freedom to read by making it possible for the reader to choose freely from a variety of offerings.

The freedom to read is guaranteed by the Constitution. Those with faith in free men will stand firm on these constitutional guarantees of essential rights and will exercise the responsibilities that accompany these rights.

We therefore affirm these propositions:

1. It is in the public interest for publishers and librarians to make available the widest diversity of views and expressions, including those which are unorthodox or unpopular with the majority. To stifle every non-conformist idea at birth would mark the end of the democratic process.

2. Publishers and librarians do not need to endorse every idea or presentation contained in the books they make available. It would conflict with the public interest for them to establish their own political, moral or esthetic views as the

sole standard for determining what books should be published or circulated.

3. It is contrary to the public interest for publishers or librarians to determine the acceptability of a book solely on the basis of the personal history or political affiliations of the author.

4. The present laws dealing with obscenity should be vigorously enforced. Beyond that, there is no place in our society for extra-legal efforts to coerce the taste of others, to confine adults to the reading matter deemed suitable for adolescents, or to inhibit the efforts of writers to achieve artistic expression.

5. It is not in the public interest to force a reader to accept with any book the prejudgment of a label characterizing the book or author as subversive or dangerous.

6. It is the responsibility of publishers and librarians, as guardians of the people's freedom to read, to contest encroachments upon that freedom by individuals or groups seeking to impose their own standards or tastes upon the community at large.

7. It is the responsibility of publishers and librarians to give full meaning to the freedom to read by providing books that enrich the quality of thought and expression... the freedom to read is of little consequence when expended on the trivial; it is frustrated when the reader cannot obtain matter fit for his purpose. What is needed is not the absence of restraint, but the positive provision of opportunity for the people to read the best that has been thought and said.

Sports Editor Lester Rodney is on vacation. His column "On the Scoreboard" will be resumed July 7.

Phila. Residents Win Fight Against Jet Plane Base

PHILADELPHIA.—A victory was won by residents of North Philadelphia when their battle against the establishment of a jet plane training base in this area caused the cancellation of the plan by state authorities.

Gov. Fine finally had to announce that "the Commonwealth will make no further attempt to install the facilities, which would cost approximately \$5,000,000," in a letter to Thomas Willis, director of the Northeast Chamber of Commerce, one of the many community groups which had opposed the military installation.

PROTESTS against the projected airbase started with individual homeowners and local groups several months ago, growing into a movement which eventually was taken up by the City Council of Philadelphia.

State officials credited the cancellation to the tremendous number of protests received from Northeast residents. The Governor's letter declared:

"As you know, the Philadelphia City Council refused the request of the Department of Military Affairs to install facilities at Northeast Philadelphia airport. . . . I have directed the Adjutant General to make no further requests to the City Council and the matter will be considered closed as far as the Commonwealth is concerned."

DURING THE course of the campaign, dozens of meetings were held. Homeowners, in petitions and letters to the press, protested the noise and danger in having military planes flying low over homes and schools.

The airbase was labelled a menace to sick inmates of the Philadelphia State Hospital at Byberry by Furey A. Ellis, chairman of the institution's Board of Trustees.



ATTENTION ALL YOUTH!
Greet FRANCES DAMON
Vice-president World Federation of Democratic Youth
Just returned from 7 yrs. in Europe
Thursday nite, 7:30 P.M.
YUGOSLAV HOME
405 West 41st St.
Admission 50c

JULY 4th WEEKEND Some reservations still left **Camp Unity** INTER-RACIAL GALA PROGRAM

July 3 to 5 — \$18 per person

All-star cast presenting lively entertaining musical revue
Cultural Director: MARGARET McCADEN
Dramatic Director: HESH BERNARDI
Musical Director: MARIE McBROOM
Staff Writer: JULIAN MAYFIELD
Concert Pianist: LOU COOPER
Sports Director: RAY WASHINGTON
Dancing nightly to Edna Smith's Unity Band

Weekly rates \$40-\$45 • No Tipping

For information and reservations

Call AL 5-6960, 1 Union Sq. W., Room 610

Can Sue Farben For Slave Labor In World War II

FRANKFURT, Germany, June 25 (ALN).—A ruling by a German court here recently cleared the way for thousands of men and women held as slave laborers in Germany during World War II to sue for damages.

The court ordered I. G. Farben, chemical combine, to pay Norbert Wollheim 10,000 marks (\$2,380) for his work and damage to his health resulting from slave labor he was forced to perform in the company's synthetic rubber plant at Oswiecim (Auschwitz). Wollheim, whose wife and small son were killed by the Nazis, is now living in New York City. He was awarded the full amount of his claim and Farben was also ordered to pay all court costs. The company may appeal the verdict.

Five Farben officials were convicted by Allied courts in the Nuremberg war crimes trials on a charge of using slave labor. The German court held, however, that it was not bound by these decisions and said it had reached its verdict independently.

The court rejected testimony by Farben officials that they were unaware of conditions in the rubber plant. Wollheim, who was taken to the slave labor camp in 1943, had been a prominent leader of the German-Jewish youth movement.

'Labor Rackets' Probe—Anti-Labor Plot of Big 3 Auto Trusts?

DETROIT.—Labor faces a month-long smear by the commercial press here as a so-called "labor rackets" grand jury sets up shop under the guiding hands of anti-labor forces.

Hit Malan Raid On Veterans in Johannesburg

American Veterans for Peace yesterday protested the South African Government's raid upon the offices in Johannesburg, of the Springbok Legion and the homes of Legion officials; and the removal of welfare case files, correspondence files and minute books.

The veterans lodged their protest with the United Nations delegation and consular representatives of the South African Government in the U. S., and with the South African Minister of Justice.

The AVP charged that the raid was in reprisal for the Legion's opposition to Premier Malan's undemocratic measures.

The Springbok Legion is urging all other organizations concerned with democratic rights to make their protests to South Africa's consular representatives in the U. S. and to the Minister of Justice, Union Buildings, Pretoria, South Africa.

The Legion's mailing address is P. O. Box 4088, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Head of the grand jury is Circuit Court Judge Miles Culehan, a long-time protegee of Harry S. Toy.

Toy, former Detroit Police Commissioner, earned the reputation of being a cold-blooded proponent of police shootings of Negro citizens. During his regime some 18,000 citizens, most of them Negroes, were illegally arrested.

Culehan was assistant prosecuting attorney in Wayne County in 1932 when Toy was prosecutor. Both of them handled a grand jury then that hauled before it some 30 workers, participants in the Ford Hunger March of March 7, 1932, where four workers were murdered by Ford Servicemen. Toy, a pal of the Ford Motor Co., along with Culehan, saw to it that no blame for the shootings was attached to the company although Ford Servicemen fired the fatal bullets.

Toy is obviously behind the scenes in this pending attack by the GOP on the organized trade union movement. The "labor rackets" jury is ostensibly set up to go into the juke box business and race track issues. Chief target for the opening guns of the labor foes will be the AFL Teamster Union headed by rabidly anti-Communist James Hoffa, an international vice-president under Dave Beck.

Charles Toy, an attorney for Roy Clason, one of the big figures in the juke box industry, is the nephew of Harry Toy. In favor of the so-called "labor rackets" jury are the owners of the juke boxes, whom Toy's nephew represents.

The grand jury was cooked up as an aftermath of a Congressional Investigation Committee that came here to investigate "labor rackets" and was headed up by the ancient reactionary Rep. Clare Hoffman.

With the commercial sheets screaming in every edition about "labor racketeering," the Detroit News proposed a grand jury. The Democratic Party prosecutor, Gerald O'Brien, a timid politician, agreed. He owes his election to labor backing. He certainly won't get it next election.

Labor observers in CIO are watching the picture and fully expect that the Culehan-Toy combination, which is of course subservient to the Big Three in auto—GM, Ford, Chrysler—will eventually get around to attacking the UAW-CIO.

Whether Culehan will look into UAW's publicity campaign against inner-plant gambling remains to be seen. Some observers feel that in the latter situation lies the possible answer to who tried to murder both Walter and Vic Reuther some years ago.

Negro and White Homeowners Fight Jimcrow Realtors

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—A number of white and Negro families in the Germantown area have taken an important step to establish the right of Negroes to live in so-called "white neighborhoods."

An open letter, sent out by an interracial group of homeowners to Germantown residents, denounces the attempts of real estate dealers to persuade or force white owners to sell their property once a Negro family moves into the neighborhood.

IN THE LETTER, the signers discard as false the frequently advanced argument that property values decline with Negro occupancy. They point out that property sold to Negroes, instead, is usually sold at higher prices than those offered to white buyers.

The community, they declare, can welcome both white and Negro families.

Since the letter was issued, a group from the neighborhood has formed an informal "welcoming committee," one of whose purposes will be to assure new Negro families coming into the section that they are wanted as neighbors.

ACCOMPANYING the open letter was a poster for display, reading "This House Is Not For Sale."

Already several of these signs have appeared in streets where there has been considerable pressure on white families to move away because of the prospect of Negro occupancy.

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER, Negro weekly, which has carried on a campaign in its pages against such practices, expressed the hope

in its latest issue that the Germantown open letter would be copied by other communities where mixed tenancy is in progress.

The open letter said, in part: "AS A GROUP of neighbors in this area, we are concerned about the attempt of some real estate brokers to panic owners into selling quickly and quitting the neighborhood. . . .

"Ours has become a mixed neighborhood of colored and white families. Those of us signing this letter represent both groups.

"We have found that some white families are still under the mistaken impression that a community or block must remain all white or 'go all colored.' This is not true, as can be observed in a growing number of Germantown areas. . . .

"Mistaken beliefs that blocks must 'go all colored' and that 'property values will decline'—are used to personal advantage by some real estate brokers whose only interest in the community is a large turnover of property with accompanying fees."

ATTENTION ALL YOUTH!
Salute the 4th World Youth Festival for Peace & Friendship at Bucharest this summer
Come to Yugoslav Home
405 West 41st St.
Thursday nite, 7:30 P.M.
Admission 50c

For a Thorough Study This Summer Be Sure and Take the INSTITUTE OF MARXIST STUDIES

Providing a comprehensive systematic and integrated program of Marxist-Leninist studies at the Jefferson School

Classes meet daily 9:30 a.m.-1 p.m.
Monday thru Friday for six weeks beginning July 6
Interviews given now

JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
575 Ave. of the Americas (cor. 16th St.) WA 9-1600

ATTENTION ALL YOUTH!
Rally for a Truce in Korea Now
Thursday nite, 7:30 P.M.
Yugoslav American Home
405 West 41st St.
Admission 50c